THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1887.

Not Surprising.

The United Labor party are going through a very natural experience. A lot of good people had come together for the purpose of regenerating society and establishing new ideas in the place of the old. They were in search of something that they didn't have, and, there being many such people, they formed a party to make a change. But when they talked it over they found among themwanted and how they would proceed to get it. Not being able to agree, they separated.

After they have lived a little longer they ill probably find that in reality their wants are about the same as those of other people, and that the best chance to get them lies in going about it in the ordinary ways in use mong the majority of mankind.

The latter may not be perfect, but it is safe to say that ways to take their place are not invented, as Mr. GEORGE assumes to have invented his scheme. They grow.

No Vacation This!

The preparation of the annual message to Congress on the state of the Union will be deferred until after the President's return from his Southern, Southwestern, Western, and Northwestern trip-that is to say, until some time in November.

Congress will meet this year upon Dec. 5. That will leave to the President probably three weeks, and perhaps a few days over, in which to prepare whatever information and advice he may have to communicate to Congress respecting one of the most momentous questions of the time. He could profitably occupy every day between now and the 1st of December in considering and maturing the suggestions which it is his Constitutional duty to lay before the national legislature for its guidance in dealing with the complicated problem of the disposition of the surplus.

But Mr. CLEVELAND will find no time for this important public service, either before he begins his projected journey or while he is upon his travels. Every moment will be crowded with other work. The itinerary must be so arranged as to cover the greatest extent of territory with the least possible waste of precious hours. The conflicting claims of rival localities must be weighed and adjudicated. Disappointments must be assunged by flattering messages of regret. One hundred or one hundred and fifty-perhaps two hundred-short speeches must be framed in advance and committed to memory for facile delivery; and they must all be different, since it will not do for the President to repeat himself while on such an expedition as this, or to remain dumb in the presence of enthusiastic hospitality.

This involves a tremendous amount of labor even before Mr. CLEVELAND starts on his journey. When the great procession is fairly on its way, of course there will be no opportunity for the consideration of any other problem of statesmarship or politics than that which is the immediate object of concern. The personal canvass of the South, Southwest, West, and Northwest will require at least four weeks, and is likely to extend to six weeks. The surplus question must wait until November. When November comes the chances are that Mr. CLEVELAND will find it convenient to fall back upon his old theory that the Presidency is essentially an executive office.

We wish to call attention to the fact that it is no vacation journey that the President proposes to take this fall. The scheme contemplates neither rest nor recreation, but work, hard work. With its elaborate preparations, its artistic working up of popular centiment, and its appeal to the genuine North American instincts of hospitality and hurrah, this is as distinctly a personal and political enterprise as was ever undertaken by any person holding the highest office of

"We recognize in the eligibility of the President for reflection a most serious danger to the calm, deliberate, and intelligent political action which must characterize a Government by the people."

Cold Truth.

The task of making a satisfactory Democratic tariff plank for the latitude of the North and East has been simplified by the Kentucky election. After that revelation of the deplorable results which have come from idolatry of the Scar-Eyed Goddess, the few sons in these parts disposed to bow the knee to her may well hesitate.

If fooling with free trade has almost frittered away the once seemingly inexhaustible Democratic majority of Kentucky, what chance would the Democracy have of carrying the doubtful Eastern States on any other than a firm and definite declaration of adherence to the protective policy? Where there is one interest in Kentucky which would be injured by a relaxation of that policy there are a thousand interests in the East. The Democratic party cannot afford to have its attitude in regard to this question doubt ful or suspected.

It is right to reduce the revenue and cut off the surplus; but it is not necessary for that purpose to reduce the tariff or the Democratic party. Every year since the first MORRISON bill has witnessed the growth of protection sentiment. It will be wise for even those who deprecate that sentiment and its growth to recognize the facts.

Prince Eugene of Baltimore.

Through no fault of his own, the Appointment Clerk of the Treasury is swiftly nearing the castanean period. As long, however, as the Mugwumps seek to devour him he must continue to be an object of contemporaneous human interest. The office held by Higgins is not of sublime importance, but its present occupant has voluntarily or involuntarily been the cause of Mugwump convulsions horrible and hopeless. If his greatness is proportionate to the greatness of the panic he has caused among the reform mandarins, he must be a great man indeed. At any rate, he is a persecuted man, and the civil service reformers are false to their own principles in pursuing him.

For what has this Scourge of the Mugwumps done and said? He has said again and again, with a simple frankness conscious of its own sincerity and resting proudly upon a lush and inexhaustible vocabulary, that civil service reform is a fraud. In this belief he has the honor or misfortune to differ with the Administration; but it would be a souring of the sincerest milk of civil service reform to remove him for such a cause. His office is a minor one, a mere affair of mechanical registration. According to the gospel of St. DORMAN, it is not an office to be filled and emptied with the outgoings and like DOLLY and DAISY must be thrown aside, incomings of administration. It has no necessary connection with politics. It would be a gross piece of spoils- and ponderous appellations, such, for in manship to remove the Appointment Clerk because he falls to sympathize exactly with the politics, or rather the extra-

politics, of the President. Hundreds of Republicans still more out of sympathy with the Administration are retained in the Treasury, and it's contrary to reform etiquette to put them out. So far as his opinions are neerned, it is evident that Mr. Higgins is in the straight path of civil service reform, and that his removal would be a sad blow to

that sweet cause. And what has Prince EUGENE done that Mr. CLEVELAND should ask him to never more be officer of his? He has not indeed forsworn politics. He has not forgotten the boundaries of the Baltimore wards. The politics that knew him once continues to be pretty well acquainted with him. But all this is beyond and not in collision with the sphere of his official duties. So long as he performs the latter acceptably Secretary FAIRCHILD can have no fault to find with him. And who is to say that Mr. HIGGINS, in the political excursions with which he recreates himself, has exceeded that reasonable nessure of party service allowed by Mr. CLEVELAND even in the Chinese mood which

he has since outgrown or seen the folly of? Prince EUGENE is no civil service reformer, but we have demonstrated that it is good civil service reform to keep him in office.

He Prefers Bay Horses.

It is highly interesting to know that the Hon. WILLIAM CROWNINSHIELD ENDICOTT, Secretary of War, prefers bay horses for his carriage to steeds of any other color. Among the vouchers disallowed by the

Third Auditor of the Treasury was a bill for \$500, accompanied by a letter from Mr. Ex-DICOTT's Chief Clerk, in which he said:

"The Secretary directs that a pair of good, sound horses be purchased for the use of this office. He pre-fers bay horses, but does not desire the purchase of an The Secretary not only wanted the horse good and sound, but he wanted them bay.

The voucher was disallowed on the ground that money appropriated for army transportation cannot be used legally for the purchase of carriage horses for Mr. ENDICOTT. Now that sethetic considerations have prevailed, Secretary Endicorr ought to be

villing to pay for the new horses out of his own pocket. Indeed, it might be more expensive for him not to do so. He is not the first Cabinet officer who has displayed a fine taste in regard to equipage. Landaulet WILLIAMS, for example, was fas-

The Progress of the Ohio Canvass.

tidious in the matter of vehicles.

It has been very generally denied by the organs of the Administration that Congress man CAMPBELL's strength in the Ohio Democratic Convention three weeks ago measured or represented the dissatisfac-tion with the President's policy. On the first ballot Mr. CAMPBELL received not less than 251 votes for the nomination for Governor, while his successful opponent, Gen. Powell, received 321 votes. And the Angel of Harmony, it must be remembered, fought on Gen. POWELL's side.

This interesting statement by Mr. CAMP-BELL appears in the course of an interview printed in the Cincinnati Enquirer:

"It seems that I lost the nomination because I did no the night before the Convention, in the speechmaking at the Weddell House come out and proclaim my attitude toward President CLEVELARD'S Administration as one of toward resident Cavalance Administration as one of unqualified endor-ement. I could not do this. I could not afford to seek or force a nomination by any such methods, for if I had it might have proved an ele-ment of weakness in the canvass. There are many things in which myself and many other Democrats in Ohlo have an honest difference of opinion with President CLEVELAND'S course. My position would have induced the dissatisfied to come out and vote the ticket with all the friends of the Administration, and the resuit might have been a creditable showing. But we are

Like his colleague Congressman SENEY, Mr. CAMPBELL is perfectly frank in stating the grounds of the dissatisfaction in Ohio with the Administration of Mr. CLEVELAND: "I am not opposed to the Administration of President "I am not opposed to the Administration of President CLEVELAND, although it has done some things that I do not endorse, as I said before. But the result in the ever reliable Democratic State of Kentucky, which gave CLEVELAND 40,000 majority and now seems to be in doubt, would seem to indicate that the Democrata are not satisfied with the Administration. Why should we shut our eyes to the fact that the rank and file of the Democracy are disgusted because Republicans are kept in office? There is not much sentiment among people of all parties. They all believe in the practical results of politics. Democrats have been taught from childhood days that a Democratic victory meant that the Democrats should have the offices."

The drift of events in Ohio since both candidates took the field has not been encouraging to Democratic hopes. It was a mistake on the part of the friends of the Administration to force the question of an unqualified endorsement of Mr. CLEVELAND on the party in Ohio this year, in the face of such a state of Democratic sentiment as Mr. CAMPBELL reports. It was unnecessary and foolish. If Gen. Powell is beaten by a large majority the rebuke to the Administration cannot be

explained away. Nevertheless, it would be a still greater misfortune if apathy or dissatisfaction on the part of any considerable number of the Ohio Democrats should influence the result in this year's election. A vigorous, united support of the State ticket, without reference to differences of opinion concerning the Administration, is the plain duty of the Ohio

Big Girls.

Are the young women of this town at the present day taller and stouter than its elles of twenty or thirty years ago? Old fellows say they are, and the height and weight of the evidence which they introduce cannot fail to give strength to their assertion. But these far-seeing old philosophers also want us to believe that our girls now are less beautiful than the dames of former times. We can't. The law of gallantry forbids us. Our girls are immense, and are still progressing with gigantic strides; but that they are in any respect less lovely than the little creatures of

long ago we must deny. Five feet two inches, we believe, is the exact height of one of the famous statues of Venus. If that statue, like some of the images that we read of in fairy tales, could come to life now and get rigged up in all the fascinating toggery of the present fashion. she would be only a mite among the tall and stately beauties of Broadway. Five feet two may have been the standard height of long ago, but not of this time. Every evening we empty out shopfuls of girls of from five feet six to five feet ten, and every one of them

carved like the Goddess of Liberty. Tall old gentlemen can't see this female encroachment upon the stature of man, but short and middle-sized old fellows are constantly remarking that they have to look up or straight ahead now, where in former years they looked down. The fact seems to be that the modern New York belle is a great big girl with an enormous hat, small feet, and a tournure like the overhang of the Volunteer. Little shoes may still fit her-we don't mean to crow over any Western town-but little names and better ones chosen without going to the other extreme and adopting high-sounding stance, as GIBAFFINA and RHINOCEROSA.

We tender to our blooming beauties the assurance of our most enthusiastic admiration, and trust that they will grow on and become the mothers and grandmothers of the best boys and the finest base ball players in the world.

The only officers to be elected in Pennsylvania this year are a State Treasurer and a Judge of the Supreme Court. The Republican Convention will meet next week at Harrisburg. In the counties the selection of delegates to the Democratic State Convention at Alientown is already developing what seems traders to force into the Pennsylvania plat form a tariff plank similar to the Ohio declaration. The Republicans are watching the per-formance of the frisky free trade Democrate with undisguised and perfectly disinterested

Commander Gordon, who has spent two winters in the Hudson Bay region, reports to the Canadian Government that Canada ought to derive some revenue from the whaling and other commercial interests in the bay. If the Canadians do not invade those waters for oil he thinks they at least ought to tax the American whalers with whom the northern part of the bay is still a favorite resort. In the eleven years ending in 1874 the catch of our whalers

there amounted to \$1,371,023.

Our whaling Captains are in the habit of seeking their prey wherever it leads them, with nothing except polar ice to interfere with their business. If Canadian revenue agents ever stop them in Hudson Strait to gauge their argoes and tax them for the privilege of coming home, our worthy mariners will doubtless display their talent for strong language in a manner that will greatly shock the 1,500 Eskimos whom Commander Gondon has found

in that region. Why should Mr. CLEVELAND decline to visit Gov. FORAKER at Columbus on his way around the great circle? Because FORAKER stood by the flags? Yet FORAKER was right, ecording to law and to public sentiment.

THE NEW CRUISERS AND GUNBOATS.

Some Features of the Bidding on the Five Vessels Next to be Constructed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 .- The classification of bids in the recent proposals for constructing the five new vessels authorized by Congress and the language of the act itself have made the results somewhat complicated, and not wholly ascertainable from a simple comparison of amounts in the respective offers. The Naval Appropriation act passed at the last session provided for the construction by con tract of two steel gunboats of 1,700 tons displacement on the type of gunboat No. 1, to cost not more than \$550,000 each, and also of two stoel cruisers to cost, exclusive of arma-ment, not more than \$1,500,000 each, or rather, \$3,000,000 for the two. Congress also increased tts appropriation previously made for the con struction of cruiser No. 1, as the bidding on it had shown to be necessary. Thus five vessels were provided for. Section 2, however, of the Appropriation act contained this paragraph: In making proposals for contracts for building the vessels authorized to be constructed under this act, it shall be required that one of such vessels shall be built on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, or the waters on or near the coast of the Facino ocean, or the waters connecting therewith; one of them on or near the coast of the Guilf of Mexico, or the waters connecting therewith; and two of them on or near the coast of the Alantic Ocean, or the waters connecting therewith, and at such places, on or near such coasts or waters as the Secretary of the Navy shall approve.

The extent to which this geographical limita-

The extent to which this goographical limitation in the act will apply has been brought under consideration since the opening of the bids this week. The only firms proposing ware the Cramps of Philadelphia, the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, and Palmer & Co., representing the Quintard Iron Works of New York. The bid of the Union Iron Works evidently calls up the limitation as to the Pacilic, so far as regards one of the five vessels. It turns out, however, that the San Francisco company, represented by Mr. Irving M. Scott, does not bid upon the two gunboats, nor upon cruiser No. 1, more generally known as the Newark, but only upon oruisers Nos. 4 and 5, usually called the nineteen-knot cruisers.

The act of Congress containing the provision already quoted does not, however, as may well be supposed, make the award of one cruiser to the Pacific coast compulsory under all circumstances, since that would be putting the Government at the mercy of a bidder; but it provides, in a paragraph subsequent to the one just quoted, that if it appears to the satisfaction of "the President of the United States," when the bids are examined and opened, "that said vessels cannot be constructed at a fair cost on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico." he shall authorize their construction elsewhere. Thus the limit as to locality in the act of Congress becomes further circumscribed in the present case by the consideration whether the bid of the Union Iron Works for the 19-knot cruisers would bring them to "a fair cost."

Now, as has alteredy been made public, the Cramps and the Union Iron Works are the only bidders on cruisers Nos. 4 and 5, Cramp & Sons offer to construct them at \$1,410,000 each, the Cramps and the Union Iron Works are the only bidders on cruisers Nos. 4 and 5, Cramp & Sons offer to construct them for \$1,428,000 each. It is therefore obvious that the lowest bid of W. Camp & Sons is \$103,000 less than that of the iron works. This is too large a percentage on whether the provision of congres

be great enough to make the cost unfair and unwise.

The Union Works, therefore, must have hoped, even after hearing that there was a bid lower than theirs, to secure one of the 19-knot cruisers, leaving the other to the Cramps, who will also secure the Newark, as the only bidders for it. Palmer & Co. as is known, by the narrow margin of \$5,000, made the two lowest bids for the two now gunboats. The Cramps already have the first gunboat of the same type under construction, besides the cruiser Baltimore and the new dynamite cruiser, so that with what they are also certain of under the present bidding they will be reasonably busy with Government work.

THE SECOND TERM.

Col. Watterson Thinks that the Renoming

From the Courier-Journal. Cleveland's popularity with the masses, like his disfavor with the managers, comes largely from his persistency in smashing every slate except his own. He has shown a weakness in this which may ultimately cost him dear. But it gets him credit for independence and makes friends among those who have no occasio personally to deal with him. He has beaten the party leaders and compelled their reluctant submission. Be-bind this lurks the danger that, after he has forced his enomination, there may be knives enough whetted to lose him a reelection.

The Moon at Its Best.

When do you think the moon is at its loveliest. George, dear" she asked.

George, dear, stole his arm and a cautious glance around the immediate vicinity, and whispered:

"When it is behind a cloud, love," and they were as happy as if they had each taken a hypodermic injection of morphine.

Didn't Want Any. Barber (to bald headed customer)-Ah. Mr. ones, you coght to try some of Prof. Invigorator's hal

Customer—But I don't want any hair.
Customer—But I don't want any hair.
Rarber (in astonishment)—Don't want hair?
Customer—So, I'm married.

TRYING TO FORM A SYNDICATE.

of Iver's Creditors Cinved Off with Money and Promises. There were no important developments yesterday in the winding up of the defunct Baltimore and Ohio syndicate and the firm of Henry 8, Ives & Co. The committee of stock-holders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Bailroad, like that representing the credi-tors of Ives & Co., are still trying to find out how things stand before deciding what to do. The investigation is slow work. Ives gave the ereditors' committee a casual glance at his books yesterday, but it was not enough to atford any light. So far as the C., H. and D. Company is concerned, no substantial change in the management appears likely at the monent, as Mr. Christopher Meyer, who has taken the Vice-Presidency, has heretofore been represented by Ives and Stayner. His name, however, together with that of Winslow, the new President, gives the concern a much more respectable look than when Stayner and Ives were President and Vice-President re-

more respectable look than when Stayner and Ives were President and Vice-President respectively. The situation seems to be that Mr. Meyer has had to come to the front to protect the interest that he already had in the C., H, and D. road, and in Ives & Co.

The efforts to form a syndicate to take up the loans of Ives & Co. and thus acquire control of the C. H. & D. road were continued, but without success owing to the complications and uncertainties that surround the whole matter. However, those most interested prevailed upon Kessler & Co., the bankers who were going to sell out the collateral lvos & Co. had pledged to secure a \$300.000 loan, not to sell. The inducement was \$25,000 on account and liberal promises that the loan would be taken up as soon as a syndicate could be found to step into the shoes of Ives & Co., for that is what a syndicate will have to do to get control of the C., H. and D. common stock. Whether the proposed syndicate intends to step into Ives & Co.'s shoes to the extent of assuming the \$7,000.000 or so that he has taken from the treasuries of the companies he has had temporary control of is not stated. The developments show that a good many people who have had to do with Ives & Co. are rather afraid of him, and the only explanation is that he has succeeded in compromising them. It is understood that other creditors than Kessler & Co. were staved off yesterday by promises, but they were the only ones that got any money. The money is said to have come from the treasury of the C., H. and D. Company; hence it looks as if the syndicate, if it is formed, will inherit Ives's methods as well as his debts.

Ives made a grand effort to convince people yesterday that he had won a victory of some sort by being kicked out of the Vice-Presidency of C., H. and D., and that he had secured a few million dollars by the operation as well as immunity for his orimes. He did not convince many records.

million dollars by the operation as well as immunity for his orimes. He did not convince many people, though he went so far as to secure a "reading notice" of his alleged triumphs in a newspaper of some prominence and unreliability, at least regarding Wall street affairs.

street affairs.

A sale of 100 shares of C., H. and D. common stock was made on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 50.

HALF PILOTAGE.

Justice Field Sustains the Pilote-Masters Refusing to Take Pilots Must Pay Half Fees

Refusing to Take Pilots Must Pay Haif Fees.

Prom the San Prancisco Chronicie.

Yesterday morning Justice Field, in the United States Circuit Court, rendered a decision in the case of W. W. Neal, libeliant, against the Oceanic Steamship Company. The suit is a test case instituted to determine the constitutionality of the State Pilot law, granting half pilotage to all pilots whose services when offered are declined. On the 19th of last March Pilot Neal spoke the steamship Alameda from Honolulu and tendered his services through the Golden Gate. The Captain of the steamer refused. Neal then demanded the sum of \$83.70 as half-pilotage, to which he claimed to be entitled under the State law, and upon being refused the money he filed a libel against the vessel. The Oceanic Steamship Company appeared as claimant and excepted to the libel on the ground that the State Pilot law was in conflict with the Revised Statutes of the United States in so much as it discriminated in the rates of one State and those sailing between ports of one State and those sailing between ports of The Oceanie Steamship Company appeared as claimant and excepted to the libel on the ground that the State Pilot law was in conflict with the Revised Statues of the United States in so much as it discriminated in the rates of pilotage between vessels sailing between ports of different States. In the United States District Court Judge Hoffman decided in favor of the pilot. The claimants thereupon appealed, and argued at length before Judges Field and Sawyer in the Circuit Court. Judge Field rendered his decision yesterday. The claimants, he said, maintained that the fact that section 2,468 of the Political Code excepted certain coastwise vessels from the half-pilotage regulation inhibited the whole system of pilotage, although the Alameda had sailed from a foreign port. Justice Field was of the collinion that, if such was the effect of the exemption of the coasting vessels, the entire system would be seriously impaired and its usefulness greatly lessened. The object of the law allowing half pilotage was to establish and support an efficient body of port pilots, whose services were necessary to protect life and property in difficult navigation in strange waters. The half foes provided for by the statutes are given as compensation to the pilot who tenders his services and is refused employment, because of the risk and inconvenience incurred by him in reaching the incoming vessels. When the services of a pilot are accepted a contract is created between the master of the vessel and the pilot, notwithstanding that the fees are regulated by law.

In concluding Judge Field said:

The Federal state prohibits regulations by any Statemaking a discrimination in the rates of pilotage or half

In concluding Judge Field said:

The Federal statute prohibits regulations by any State
making a discrimination in the rates of pilotage or half
pilotage het were certain vessels engaged in the coasting
trade or against vessels propelled in whole or in part by
steam or against national vessels; and it, abrogates all
existing regulations thus discriminating. But it has
no further operation; it in no respect impresses upon existing regulations thus discriminating. But it has no further operation; it in no respect impresses upon any other regulations or touches the general system of pilotage or hair pilotage with respect to vessels engaged in foreign commerce.

The prohibited discrimination, if previously made it abroparative to desarrogated if subsequently made it is impoperative to desarrogated if subsequently made, it is impoperative to desarrogated in favor of certain vessels engaged in the coasting trade are by their terms necessarily limited, and could, therefore, never have been designed to affect the pilotage or half-pilotage of vessels engaged in foreign commerce. The discrimination as to coasting vessels being invalid, section 2.400 stands, as respects other vessels, in thil force. Whether the coasting vessels are by the invalidity of the discrimination as to them brought under the operation of section 2.400 stands, as question not necessary to determine. It may be said that the discrimination as to the product of the coasting vessels are by the invalidity of the discrimination in case it could be invalid as a said that it is to be presumed that the Legislature only intended the discrimination in case it could be invalid made. We should hesitate to attribute to it designed disregard of the Federal statute. But, as said above, the question is not before us for decision.

The case is essentially different from Nargage against Thompson in 118 United States, page 30. There it was ought to charge a coasting vessel which was excepted from pilot charge by the Code of Georgia: here it is sought to except from such charges a cosel engaged in Thompson in 118 United States, page 50. There it was sought to charge a coasting vessel which was excepted from pilot charge by the Code of Georgia; here it is sought to except from such charges a vessel engaged in foreign commerce because of an exemption by the Code of California in favor of certain coasting vessels—an exemption contained in an independent section. I am of the opinion that the decision of the District Court was correct. It is therefore affirmed.

Pardons Granted and Dealed by the Prest-

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.-The President came three cases. The first was that of Wm. Sweeny, con victed in February, 1885, of robbery, and sentenced to five years in the Albany penitentiary. The President endorsed the application as follows: "Granted. It is represented to the that this convict was a good soldier during the war, and was honorably

discharged for disability; that he had never been a cused of crime before, and that he was, before his in cused of crime before, and that he was, before his imprisonment, the sole support of an aged and decrepit mother. She now earnestly pleads for her son's release, and he has served more than haif his sentence." The second case was that of Leonard Smiley, who was convioted Oct. 2a, 1883, of counterfeiting, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Detroit House of Correction and to pay a fine of \$10. A pardon was granted because the convict is in the hast stages of consumption, and has but a short time to live.

The third case was that of Oscar J. Poscy. convicted in Texas of embezzling money order funds and sentenced in March last to six months imprisonment. The P. exident endorsed the application as follows: "Detroited the application as follows: "Detroited of the parton of this convict, and the season presented of or the parton of this convict, and the stage of committed in the case, and then 'feel most keeply their convictionment erims and then 'feel most keeply their conviction and sentence' ought not to weigh in favor of those with all duty. Something is due, in such a case, to the protection of the public service."

Endloott on the Disallowed Accounts. WASHINGTON, Aug. 10,-Secretary Endicott said to day that there were two ways in which a settle-ment might be effected by the accounting officers in the case of Col. Batchelder, whose accounts were disallowed yesterday by the Second Comptroller on the ground tha horses purchased for the Secretary of War should have been paid for from the contingent fund, instead of from the appropriation for army transportation. Secretary Eurifeott said that if the Comptroller was of opinion that the voucher was not credited against the proper appropriation, the account should be forwarded to the Secretary of War for designation of an appropriation against which the charge should be made. The accounting officers might also settle the matter under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875, which provides that whenever it may be necessary in this settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers for expenditures aready made in pursuance to law to use appropriations carried made in pursuance to law to use appropriations carried the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make the necessary entries on the books of the department to effect such settlements provided that such entries shall not involve the expenditures of any moneys from the Treasury. urchased for the Secretary of War should have

South Carolina's Rice Crop Nearly Destroyed CHABLESTON, Aug. 10.-News from the rice CHABLESTON, Aug. 10.—News from the rice fields south of Charleston confirms reports telegraphed yesterlay of disaster to the crops. Over 15.00 acres of rice on Savannah River, nearly ready to be harvested, is almost totally destroyed. The freshet of ten days ago has just reached the coast. Since then two other freshets have occurred in the upper river, and Augusta, twenty five miles in the interior, is for the third time under water. Very little of the rice on the Savannah River will be saved. On the Ogesche River 1,500 acres are under water. On the Altamaha River 5.00 acres are under water. On the Altamaha River 5.00 acres are threatened, but not yet lost. The rice territory around and near Charleston is still uniqued. The annual product of rice in this State is about 100,000 barrels. It is thought now that fully one-half will be entirely lost. CURED BY PRAYER.

Miss Carrie Webb's Own Story of Her Com-

Miss Carrie C. Webb, who believes that she experienced the faith cure recently while sojourning at Northport, L. I., has returned to her home, 416 Gold street, Brooklyn, and many friends and neighbors have called to see her and hear her remarkable story. She is 23 years old, of slender form, gray eyes, and derk brown hair. She has been a teacher in the Hanson Place Baptist Church for several years, and ber tist Church, whose venerable pastor, the Rev. Dr. Hutchings, and many members of the congregation are firm believers in the efficacy of prayer in removing disease. Two months ago Miss Webb went to spend the summer at her brother's house in Northport, and her condition, physically and mentally, was such that her friends never expected to see her come her mind bright and clear and her health ap-

back alive. She has, however, returned with her mind bright and clear and her health apparently fully restored. This is Miss Webb's explanation of how the change was brought about:

"I had been in declining health for nearly seven years, suffering constantly from bronchitis and a severe cough. My mind became affected and I had strange and uncontrollable fancies and became morbid and despondent. I was at last stacked with neuralizis and often prayed that I might die, as I became a burden to my family. One day soon after I arrived at Northport, and while I was lying on a lounge in the library at my brother's house, my eye lighted on a book on the faith cure. I read it. That same afternoon my brother shouse, my eye lighted on a book on the faith cure and I told him about the book incident, adding that I never thought of the faith cure and I told him about the book incident, adding that I never thought of it in connection with myself. I said I did not think I had sufficient faith to receive such a blessing. He told me to think over and pray about the matter, and three days afterward I went to him and told him I was ready to be anointed. My brother sent for the Presbyterian minister of the village, and when he arrived we went into the library. The service was very impressive, and I wept all the time it was going on, and when he was pouring oil on my head. I did not feel any better next day, but rather worse. Just one week after the anointing I awoke is unusual pain, and prayed to God to let me die. Then I suddenly thought it would be better for me to pray for health, and I prayed and cried for three hours. Finally, when I arose and stood erect, I felt a sensation of health and strength I had not known for seven long years. I realized that I was well again, and that my prayers had been answered. Not only had my pains all vanished, but the cloud also disappeared from my mind. The cure was genuine and complete. I have not had a pain or ache since that morning of prolonged prayer."

Secretary Whitney Adverse to Thowing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 .- A report upon the unseaworthy condition of the Monocacy was recently transmitted by Chief Naval Constructor Wilson to Secretary Whitney, with the suggestion that "before proceeding with repairs on the vessel she be taken into dry dock and her bottom carefully examined, and in the Rear Admiral Chandler enter into a contract with responsible parties to repair the Monocacy at a total cost not to exceed \$25,000." Becretary Whitney endorsed the report and recom-mendation as follows:

tary Whitney endorsed the report and recommendation as follows:

I confess to a prefound suspicion of this boat. She is twenty feur years old a small paddle wh boat. She is twenty feur years old a small paddle wh boat. She is twenty feur years old a small paddle who boat. She is twenty feur years old a small paddle who boat. She is twenty feur years old a small paddle who boat. She is twenty feur years of the control of th

KALAKAUA'S LITTLE KINGDOM.

The Chamberlain Will See that His Majesty Docun't Exhaust the Treasury. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10 .- The steamship Australia arrived from Honolulu this morning. oringing advices from that kingdom down to Aug. 2. The new Ministry are in complete control, and the chief interest centres in the first election under the Constitution. The new concaucuses and placed in nomination candidates for nobles and representatives. Of the nomi-nations thus far made nearly all are men of property and old residents of the island, but generally of American birth or parentage. The King's Chamberlain has issued a public notice that after Aug. 1 no debts on account of notice that after Aug. 1 no debts on account of his Majesty King Kalakaua and the royal household will be recognized unless authorized in writing by the Chamberlain. Just prior to the sailing of the Australia. F. H. Hayselaan, son-in-law of ex-Premier Gibson, was arrested on a charge of forgery. The details of the charge against him are not known.

Heavy Imports of Iron and Steel. PHILADELPHIA. Aug. 10.—The Bulletin of the merican Iron and Steel Association, in comm the statement of the imports and exports of the United tates for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, says The total imports in 1887 were nearly 100,000 tons greater than in 1885 and 1886 united. In 1887 we imported 1,524,004 gross tons, against 1,445,044 tons in 1885 and 1886. Our imports of iron ore in 1867 were also larger 1889. Our imports of iron ore in 1887 were also larger than in both 1885 and 1889, amounting in 1887 to 1.141-774 gross tons, against 1.127, 113 tons in 1885 and 1886. The foreign value of the above imports in 1887 amounted 6-842.251,585, but to this must be added the cost of freight and insurance, the duties and brokers profits, making a probable addition of 50 per cent, making a total of about \$82,000,000 as the actual cost to our people of one year's imports of iron and steel. It must be noted, too, that the figures we give do not include imports of machinery, firearms, and other manufactures of iron and steel, the value of which, if given, would very considerably increase our last year's contribution to the iron and steel manufacturers of Great British and the Continent."

Paymaster Bash Relieved from Daty. WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.-By direction of the dered to his home to await further orders. Major Bash dered to his home to await further orders. Major Hash is the officer who was robbed of \$7.8% at Anisiope Springs, Wyoming, March 18, 1887, by thariey Farker, a coal boy, no part of the money having been recovered. It is understood that Paymaster Hash is relieved from duty until the amount is made good to the tovernment, this being the custom in the army in such cases. The Paymaster's bondsmen will be held responsible for the loss unless relief is accured from Congress, and, as the loss unless relief is accured from Congress, and, as the court of inquiry which investigated the case developed circumstances attending the robbery that proved a certain amount of negligence and carsessenses, it is not believed that Congress will be disposed to grant relief.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.-Vice-Consul Mitchell, at Pedras Negra, Mexico, reports to the State Department, under date of July 23, that Mr. James H. Duval. ment, under date of July 23, that Mr. James H. Duval, a citizen of the United States and a native of Mobile, who had been residing in santa Rosa, State of Coshulla, Mexico, for several years, engaged in mining, was murdered on July 2. He had started for the Cedral mines, about tweite miles destant, with \$250 to pay his embort through the heat. The miles from the nine was short through the heat. The miles from the nine was short through the heat. The fact that the found in a casion with its throat cut. The authorities had arrested several persons on suspicion, and were trying to discover the murderer.

A Pull Blood Indian Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10,-Francis La Flesche a full-blooded O.naina Indian, employed in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, was to-day promoted by Acting Commissioner Upshur from a \$1,000 clerkship to a clerkship of the \$1,200 class. La riesope was educated at the mission school of an indian agency in Nobraska and was appointed by Secretary Kirkwood to a \$200 pace in the indian Bureau. He has made an efficient cierk. On several occasions he has acted as interpreter between his people and Government officers, and has also been sent on several missions to his tribe.

Protecting Their Rights in " Hen Hur." CHICAGO, Aug. 10.-Harper Brothers have notified Collector Sceberger of their ownership of the copyright of Gen. Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur." and ask copyright of the Lew wantaces sen flur, and ask protection therefor against violation of the law. This action by flarpers is prompted by the knowledge on their part that the volume is now being published in Canada, with a view to its importation, into the United States, and the tovernment authorities here are requested to detain all copies of the Canadian publication and notify the disperse.

Prits Gets Her and is Glad of the Chance. Fernanda Olson, the pretty Swede who was ather for her child, is happy to-day. John Zustafao the United States marine, who also said knew mos about the child, wanted to wait a month before he mar-ried her, but Fritz Melimeyer, another lever, living in Chicago, was telegraphed to, and immediately sent a four-page love letter to Fernanda and money enough to pay her railroad fare. She will start this afternoon.

THE NEW INSPECTORS SWORN IN. Their Meadquarters will be at the Central

Inspectors Williams and Conlin were both sworn in yesterday, and then Superintendent Murray instructed them as to their duties. He told them that they must inspect each station in their respective districts at least once week for the purpose of seeing if it is in good order and in clean condition, and must also thoroughly acquaint themselves with the af-fairs of the different precincts in their districts. When they find Captains under them dereliet they must bring charges against them. Four imes a year they must hold uniform inspec-

tions to weed out shabby uniforms.

The new Inspectors' headquarters will be at The new Inspectors' headquarters will be at the Central Office, directly under the eye of the Superintendent, whose aids they are, and to whom they will report every morning.

Before beginning his work in his new place, Inspector Williams performed his last duty as Captain. This was to appear as complainant against Pollcemen Johnson and Waug of the Thirtieth street squad, whom he caught off post and in a saloon at Broudway and Fortleth street on the night of July 15. He presented his case in his usual forcible manner, and Commissioner Voorhis, paying but little attention to the excuses of the accused policemen, addressed him formally as Inspector, and expressed the hope that he would be as vigilant in detecting violations of duty on the part of his subordinates as Inspector as he had been as Captain, and would also continue his practice of night patrol.

Owing to the error of a clerk in reading his record, Inspector Conlia was yesterday credited with the twenty-three complaints he has made against his subordinates as complaints against him was dismissed. In the matter of making complaints, his record is far below that of Inspector Williams, who, up to July 1, had made 324 complaints, of which 266 resulted in fines, 34 in reprimands, 48 were dismissed, and the remainder dropped.

Both Inspectors Williams and Conlin continued to receive telegrams and letters of congratulation yesterday. One to the latter was from his brother, Billy Florence, who declared himself proud and pleased that he was keeping up the good record he had made, and had won a deserved promotion. County Domoeratic leaders also congratulated him.

Inspector Conlin was at East Moriches, L. I., when informed of his good luck by a telegram from Sergeant Sheehan. He is astisfied to have his vacation cut short under the circumstances, and is more than ready to begin his new duties, which he says, he hopes to perform quietly and effectively, as he has done his work as Captain.

Inspector Williams asys that action, and not works, will show how he will j the Central Office, directly under the eye of

new duties, which, he says, he hopes to perform quietly and effectively, as he has done his work as Captain.

Inspector Williams says that action, and not words, will show how he will justify the confidence of the Commissioners in promoting him, bergeanf Sheehan will have command of the Eighty-eighth street and Sergeant Ryan of the City Hail until two new Captains are appointed to fill the vacancies caused by the promotion of Conlin and Williams.

The placing of Capt. Rellly in command of the Thirtieth street squad causes the uncharitable to say that the promotion of Williams was the result of a deal. According to this view Commissioner Voorhis was induced to vote for Williams for Inspector in order to get his County Democrat Captain in a precinct which for so many years has been domineered over by a Republican. Conlin's Democracy is of the County sort, too, and if Commissioner Voorhis can get two Democratic Sergeants promoted to the vacant Captaincies, which some think is part of the deal, he has certainly the best of the bargain, for Williams as a political power is not worth near so much as Inspector say was as Captain of the Thirtieth street squad.

A BIG RANCHMAN KILLED. 88,000 of his Money Found on a Herdeman

CHICAGO, Aug. 10 .- The police received in-

formation to-day of the tragic death of William Campbell, a big ranchman of Texas, who was bell came to Chicago from San Antonio with a oad of stock which he disposed of, and then strolled about the city. He went into the Cale-donian saloon on Clark street, and there met one Farrell. Several games of shuffleboard one Farrell. Several games of shuffleboard were played, when Campbell suddenly became insensible. He was then taken to a hack by Farrell, and the pair were driven to Joe Connelly asaloon. There George Munday, a negro, took Campbell's pocketbook, and, it is allexed, divided its contents with Connelly and Farrell. The following evening Campbell found himself in a State street saloon minus \$2.500. The hackman who had taken the unfortunate man to Connelly's place saw Campbell on the street and halled him, telling him of the manner of his loss and furnishing the names of the garrolers.

his loss and furnishing the names of the garroiers.

They were all tried and convicted, but only the negro went to the penitentiary. Farrell was successful in his appeal for a new trial and Connelly jumped his bonds. Campbell, on July 26, arrived in McPherson, Kan., with a herd of ponies, heading for Chicago to assist in the prosecution of Farrell, whose case is still rending. He had an employee named Van Doren, and on that evening the two went to a barber shop. They left together, and that was the last seen of Campbell alive. His body, with one foot and hand burned off, was found partially consumed on the top of a haystack the next day. The head had been completely severed from the body. No trace of Van Doren was found for two days, when he was arrested with the herd of ponies twenty miles further on. A number of Campbell's letters and about \$3,000 were found on him. He denied the death of Campbell.

OIL CITY, Aug. 10 .- Marcus Hulings, at one time one of the richest of the oil kings, and who lives in an elegant residence in this city, is financially embar ramed, and his property will come under the Sheriff's nammer on Aug. 22. Mr. Hulings came into McKean county in 1878 and purchased 6,000 acres of lumber land. A little oil had then been found in McKean county, but A little oil had then been found in McKean county, but oil men laughed at the idea of finding it in paying quantities. Mr. Hulings had the land a short time when oil was found and the oil fever began. It is 0,000 acres were cut up into leases, and in a few months he was the stand terming with oil. He of the country were four of his land terming with oil. He of the country were four of his land terming with oil. He of the country were four of the stand terming with oil. He of the country were four of the parts of the oil field, and at one time was asid to be worth \$2,000,000. After the oil fever died out Mr. Hulings laughed into gold and silver mines with varied success, at one time losing \$250,000 in the "Tough Nut" mine in Arisona. He also purchased a farm in Grawford county, near Meadville, and spent \$100,000 in improvements on it. The cause of his reverses is ascribed to unfortunate investments. and while still nominally the owner of a large amount of property, he has for some years past been "land poor." He builta costly addition to Alleghenv College called Hulings Hall, which he could not afford to complete.

Firemen Crashed Under Failing Walls.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.-About 9 o'clock this morning the walls of the ruins of Hishop & Spears's pea nut warehouse fell, and in the ruins were buried a num ber of firemen, two of whom were taken out dead. An ber of firemen, two of whom were taken out dead. An other is buried beneath the debria and is andoubtedly dead. A speciator is dying at the City Hospital and several firemen are suffering from severe injuries. A number of firemen was raising ladders to get water on the shouldering peanuts, when the cast and west wails fell. The firemen went down without a cry. so quick was the collapse. It was found that a I the firemen had got away except Mekernan. Neltonaid, livell, reldiman, Mat Defore, and Williom Zimmerman. In a few seconds McKernan McDonaid, and 'hristian livell wors taken out dead. The injured are James O'Erien fatally, Jacob Feldiman and William Zimmer man, severely; Mat Defore, slightly.

The Basket Clue All Unwound.

RAHWAY, Aug. 10.-The officials here think hey have unwound all of the basket clue in the case of the mysterious girl murder. The matter will be laid be the mysterious girl murder. The matter will be laid be-fore the Grand Jury immediately on the return of Prose-cuting Attorney Wilson from Europe. Mayor Daly says that not one avenue by which a single word of informa-tion could be gained has been left open, that he and his assistants have worked on the case every day since it assistants have worked on the case every day since it ments of Mark Keefe, George Sausby, since the state-ments of Mark Keefe, George Sausby, since he state-grocery store the little basket which was found breide grocery store the little basket which was found breide the dead girl, has been learned. These adidavtis, how-ever, will be laid before Prosecutor Wilson, and it is thought several arrests will be made.

Auxiety About the Safety of a Yacht, Boston, Aug. 10 .- Much anxiety for their BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Much anxiety for their safety is felt by the parents of deorge A. Sears and James A. Howe. Jr. aged respectively 18 and 21 years, of Dorchester, who about two weeks ago left on a cruise along the north shore on the yacht Merle, intending to go as far as Bar Harbor. They have not since been hoard from. They intended to be gone only ten days.

The Post Priest Burled. The funeral of the poet priest, the Rev. irish Hisbon. John of Tuam, took place yesterday from St. Peter's Hospital in Brooklyn. The interment was in Holy Cross Cametery.

The Sloop of Sloops, Now empty your flasks and canteens
To the health of the country of heans,
And her white, wave-cradled daughter, the giory of the

Be it water, be it beer.

nd to Davy Jones's locker may she never find the key Skims the seas the sloop of steel, Bready on an even keel.

And the wind compliant rushes to fill each stately sail;

Nursling of the land of beans.

Coddsh, pumpkin pie, and greens, dring us victory o'er the land of haggis, bross, and kale Puritan's, Mayflower's ficeter sister,

Over seas that gleam and glister, Over seas that frown and darkle, thy triumphant progress make: Crowned Queen-Regnant of the surges

Latest born o' th' brain of Burgess, ore the wind of victory, keep the cup and take

FIRE LADDIES IN COUNCIL.

THE FIRST NATIONAL MEETING OF THEIR NEW ORDER.

The Organization Completed and the Object

of the Order Laid Down-New York Well Represented-Exchanging Reminiscences The National Council of the Order of American Firemen ended its first annual session at 141 East Eighth street yesterday. A constitution and by-laws for the order was adopted, its general scheme being for the organization of a council in every town where there are volunteer firemen. These local councils send delegates to a State council, and the delegates of the State councils make up the National Council, which is the supreme body of the order. The object of the order is the asso ciation of volunteer firemen for the purpose of united action in matters affecting their inter-

may be added some time.
Although its formation was begun only a year ago the order already has over 10,000 members in the United States and Canada, of whom 2,000 are in and around New York city. Its headquarters are here, and all the sessions of the National Council will be held here.

ests. Life and fire insurance and other features

Chester A. Bradley of this city was elected President, succeeding Samuel A. Schoonmaker, also a New York city man, Just before adjournment President Bradley, in a new spring suit and his best summer smile, leaned over the desk and with many an if and maybe to

ton i. Jaques and Assistant Chief and veteran voluntees lugh Bonner of New York; J. L. Myers of Jerrey City, C. T. Hollowsy of Baltimore, and John A. Brimmer of Norfolk.

Among the 150 delegates present were veterans of the fire service in almost every State east of the Hockles. They were grim and grizzled most of them, and not at all pretty to look at. Many of them bore in scars and other marks evidence of having paid physical tribute to their cailing. Among the delegates was exchief Thad. Doane of Plainfield, N. J., who couldn't raise his voice enough to cheer the speeches, because his throat has gone back on him ever since one day, when he was up a high ladder, a nozzle broke away and turned the stream of a big steamer squarely into his mouth instead of ont othe fire. Another veteran was Samuel H. Ettler, a Common Councilman of Harrisburg, who began his life as a volunteer by breaking into a shed where some fire apparatus was stored, running it out, and getting first water on the fire ahead of the whole dobartment. His career came near having as abrupt an ending a few weeks ago, when he was slung from a hose cart and almost run over, but escaped with the loss of part of his trousers. He ran to a fire the same night that he started for New York this time, saw several of his comrades badly hurt, rushed home and changed his soaked clothes, and got to the station just in time to catch the train. He didn't know till he read the papers next morning whether his comrades were dead or not. He wasn't going to miss this firemen's reunion if the whole Harrisburg department had its leg broken, he said. Mr. Ettler is a pretty old man, and made a speech saying that he might never see the delegates again here, but he hoped he'd meet them hereafter. "When you go to your last fire you mean," called out one.

Secretary Raymond was another delegate who was no novice in the matter of experience, the claimed seventy wounds of which two were mortal, received in active service. Vice-President T. J. Armstrong of the New York State F

tap a "keg of pretzels and a gallon of peanuts" at his expense when the State Council meets there.

Much of the afternoon was spent in the exchange of reminiscence. Mr. Ettler alleged the existence near Harrisburg of a town where the firemen from that city were compelled to pay toll over the bridge and buy coal for their engines when they responded to a summons to save the town from fire. An Astoria delegate bluffed this with a story of the time when the firemen there had to pay the Standard Oil Company ten cents before they could use the office telephone to summon more engines to the blazing yards of the company. Secretary Raymond swept the deck with a vivid remembrance of the time when the Bloomfield department, as an incident to saving the barns and stock of a farmer in the outskirts of the town, consumed sixteen quarts of milk which they found on the premises, and were compelled by the farmer to pay for it eight cents a quart.

After this the meeting adjourned, and the members atood out under the flags of the Volunteer Firemen's headquarters next door and had their pictures taken.

To-morrow those of the firemen who remain in the city will have an excursion and dinner at Glen Island, at which Harry Howard and ex-Chief John Decker have been invited to be present.

SUNBEAMS.

-Baron von Gleichen-Russwurm, son-inlaw of the poet Schiller, died at Weimar, July 27, at the age of 84. His wife, Schiller's youngest daughter, died in 1872. -Two years ago Mme. Modjeska, the ac-

tress, said that she shouldn't play Juliet again until she

was a grandmother. Mme. Modieska can now play Julie just as soon as she wants to. Her grandchild arrived in Omaha on Saturday, and is a strong-lunged Polish boy. —Butterine, as it is called in England, is sed so extensively that the dairymen have applied to Parliament for a law compelling its name to be changed from butterine to margarine. They think that they can -The London cabmen recently sent a

delegation to the Home Secretary, Mr. Matthews ask ing that the number of cab licenses shall be limited. There are now fifteen thousand of them. The lot of a London can driver while he sits in a comparative -Capt. Thompson of the British steamer

Muley Hassan has a remarkably sagacious retrieved dog. The steamer was passing through the Straits of Gibraltar, when the dog showed signs of restlessness and finally jumped overboard. A boat was lowered and the dog was discovered holding the collar of the coat of a drowning man, who was lying across two oars. The man was afterward discovered to be the only surviva of a Spanish revenue felucca which had been upset fou -A Georgia newspaper tells of a man who

riding through the woods near Americus, heard a hissing and crackling over his head and, looking up, saw a big ball of fire. It struck a large oak tree with a loud crash and split it open from top to bottom. The tree took fire at the root, slowly kindling, but burning flercer as it is creased. The man went on his way, but returned in few hours, and the piace where the tree stood was mark ed only by a blackened, smoking hole, where the fire had burned down into the ground. -Judge J. D. Walker of Florence, Arizona,

says that the Pima Indiana select several promising youths of their tribe from time to time for repositories of their traditions, and they are carefully instructed in the historical legends pertaining to their tribe, being re-quired to commit them faithfully to mamory. They in turn instruct their successors, and thus preserve the traditions in the exact language recited by their ances tors of many years ago. They have knowledge of the tribe that built the old Casa Grande and other vasi buildings, whose ruins nowexcite such curiosity -Père Denizot, an old French miser, died

recently in Paris. He lived by himself in an old house, 10 Rue de Brosses, in the Quartier des Archives. He was the laughing stock of the neighborhood, as he wandered around in rags, driving hard bargains with butchers for dog meat and scraps. Apoplexy carried him off finally. An inspector of police, while making up his report of the death in the old man's room accidentally knocked over a table, from the drawer of which fell several rolls of gold. The officer hunted through the wretched place, and found sold and silver amounts; to 100 (80) frace, and found gold and eliver amounting to 100,000 france and securities to the value of nearly 1830,000 francs. At Pere Denizot is supposed to have no heirs, all this money gues to the State.

—At one of his Northfield meetings on

Monday, Mr. Moody, who was preaching about " Prayer said: "Man may pray like a saint, but if he has a dollar In his pocket not acquired honestly, his prayer is a sham, and he must make restitution if he expects ever to have God hear his prayer." Thereupon a merchant from Dallas. Tex., rose in the audience and told a story that emphasized this point. He had, he said, got dishonestly from men in his business some \$5,500, and had built a house with the money. Then Mr. Moody happened along and preached on this subject of restitution and the mer chant was present. "I heard you," he said, pointing to Mr. Moody, "and I went out into the street conscience stricken. I went straight home and told my wife tha we must sell that house and restore the money. And we did. We held an auction and our carpets our laces, our furniture all left us and with the proceeds we made restitution." The man then told how he and his wife started again in life with nothing, and how he had propered. His credit, his prosperity had never been so good.